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Welcome to the Rio Grande Forest . . .

One of 152 such national forests located throughout the United States which are for your benefit and pleasure. This forest lies along the headwaters of the Rio Grande del Norte, "Great River of the North," and is one of the largest of 11 in Colorado. It has slightly more than 1½ million acres within its boundaries and, except for a small area in the extreme northwest corner, is located entirely on the eastern slope of the Continental Divide. Headwaters of all rivers and streams that flow into the rich agricultural lands of the San Luis Valley are on the forest. Principal rivers from north to south are the Rio Grande, Alamosa, and Conejos.

Altitudes on the Rio Grande forest vary from about 8,000 feet above sea level (South Fork, 8,191) to more than 14,000 feet (Crestone Peak, 14,291). It differs from many regions in a similar altitudinal zone in that a great part of its 350,000 acres of timber-line country is comparatively smooth, making it well suited for sheep grazing, while the lower parts of the forest furnish summer range for cattle. This variation in altitude also makes the forest ideal as a recreation area, and as such it is used by thousands each year. It abounds in fishing streams and lakes that are stocked each year from State and Federal hatcheries in order to meet fisherman demands.

Both narrow and standard-gauge lines of the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railway give access to the forest, and three important highways cross it. These are Wolf Creek Pass Highway (U. S. 160), South Fork Lake City Highway (State 149), and Gambel Pass Highway (State 17). More than 150 miles of good auto roads, built by the Forest Service, supplement these main highways. In addition, 1,500 miles of trails and stock drive-ways, also built and maintained by the Forest Service, give access to many other parts of the forest.

HISTORICAL HIGH LIGHTS

In the 1700's the country that is now the Rio Grande National Forest was the stronghold of the Comanche Indians. The first recorded entrance of white men into the area was in 1779 when Juan Bautista de Anza led the Spaniards against these

Indians in the Green Horn Mountains (now the Wet Mountains). The expedition kept the exit of the Rio Grande del Norte on its northern march; and, on its return to Santa Fe, crossed the river near Del Norte, keeping to the west near the foothills. Zebulon Pike, the famous explorer, constructed a pretentious fort on the lower Conejos River late in January 1807. Pike and his men had occupied the fort for less than a month, however, when they were forced to accompany superior Spanish forces into Santa Fe.

A considerable part of the Conejos country was deeded by the Mexican Government to four of its prominent citizens in 1842. Twelve years passed before the first successful colony on the grant was established on the Conejos River north of the present town of Antonito. In the meantime, as a result of the war with Mexico, the area where the forest is located had become part of the United States in 1848.

That year John C. Fremont crossed over from the drainage of the Rio Grande and descended to timber line on the opposite side. It was at that point that most of his mules perished from the cold and starvation. Considerable scientific material was left by the party at this camp and at others as they retreated to the Rio Grande. The following spring, Bill Williams and Benjamin Kern returned to recover certain instruments and some of the baggage. They were killed by Indians, and it is not known what became of the instruments they went to recover. Some of the clothes, however, were being worn in the summer of 1849 by Indians who apparently had murdered Kern and Williams. Tangible evidence of the Fremont camp site was found by a forest ranger in 1930 on the north fork of Embargo Creek, about 16 miles east of Creede.

Stony Pass, between the head of the Rio Grande and Silverton, originally called Baker's Park, was first traversed by wagons in 1861 or 1862. At that time Jim Baker led a prospecting party to the San Juan Basin from the Gregory Digings (Central City). He was warned by the Ute Indians to leave, and after great hardships he and his party escaped into the San Luis Valley. One of the

numerous stories regarding the naming of Wagon Wheel Gap is based on the tradition that a wheel from one of Baker's wagons was found there.

Gold was discovered in the San Juan Mountains in 1870, and the following year there was a rush to that remote corner of the territory. Prior to that time settlement in the Rio Grande Valley was almost entirely by people of Spanish and Mexican extraction who came from old Mexico. New towns grew up in the valley to meet the need for outfitting points and way stations on the road to the San Juan mines. Del Norte, established in 1872, served as a wintering place for the miners of the Summitville district.

Towns and ranches in the San Luis Valley and mines in the San Juan Mountains brought in the railroad. The track was laid across LaVeta Pass and into the San Luis Valley in 1877-78. The coming of the railroad, of course, stimulated settlement. The town of Alamosa was started upon the arrival of the railroad in 1878; Henry was settled in 1882 and incorporated under the present name of Monte Vista in 1884.

A large part of the Rio Grande National Forest as it exists at the present time was set aside by Presidential proclamation on June 3, 1908, as the San Juan Forest Reserve, and part of it 10 days later as the Cochetopa Forest Reserve. By proclamation of July 1, 1908, the Rio Grande was formed within practically its present boundaries by dividing the San Juan along the Continental Divide, leaving that part on the eastern slope within the Rio Grande and adding, on the north, a part of the old Cochetopa Forest. Subsequent additions—first by exchange and administrative consolidation from nearby national forests—have added about one-half million acres to the original area.

FOREST RESOURCES

All national forests were established for the primary purpose of protecting the watersheds for the regulation of stream flow; providing timber for the Nation, forage for domestic livestock, and food and shelter for wildlife; and affording recreational opportunities for the public. In addition to these resources, valuable minerals are found on the Rio Grande.

Water

The forest cover and soil on the slopes of the Rio Grande watershed must be maintained and protected so that it can absorb and hold back potential flood water, and feed clear, pure water gradually into streams for local domestic and industrial use, and for use far down the valleys of the larger streams.

The drainage basin of the Rio Grande and its tributaries is comprised of an area of about 2,930 square miles within the national forest. Below this headwater area, the main streams—the Rio Grande, Alamosa, and Conejos Rivers—flow with more or less even and gradual fall to the flat, fertile San Luis Valley below.

The San Luis Valley is comprised of approximately 4,000,000 acres. The valley floor of 3 million acres lies in general at elevations below 8,500 feet where precipitation is insufficient for agriculture or industries. However, the other 1,000,000 acres of the valley—nearly all within the national forest—has elevations above 8,500 feet. The heavy precipitation that occurs at the higher elevations, mostly in the form of snow from October to April, makes possible irrigation of the valley floor. Thus, agriculture and industries in San Luis Valley and in communities on down the Rio Grande into New Mexico and Texas are sustained.

The average annual production of water from streams whose source is the Rio Grande National Forest is about 1,600,000 acre-feet—exactly half of all the water produced on the Rio Grande watershed in New Mexico and Colorado combined. On this basis, the average acre of the forest produces $\frac{1}{4}$ acre-foot of water per year. In some instances water has actually sold in the San Luis Valley at a minimum of \$2 per acre-foot. Using that figure, the average acre of land within the Rio Grande National Forest produces \$1.68 worth of water each year, for a total value of almost \$3,000,000.

Timber

The total merchantable volume of saw timber on the Rio Grande is estimated to exceed 4½ billion board feet. Engelmann spruce is the most abundant species; other important species are ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and lodgepole pine. Several



Misty falls lend enchantment to the forest.

FIRE PREVENTION RULES

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead out before throwing them away. Never throw them in brush, leaves, or needles. Do not smoke while traveling through the woods.
3. **Making camp.**—Before building fire, scrape away all flammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center and in it build your campfire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees, logs, or near brush. Where available use grates and stoves which have been provided.
4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out—DEAD OUT. USE WATER, where available.
5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.
6. **How to put out a campfire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet ground around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.



Well-timbered slopes mean the difference between clean water for communities and farms downstream or muddy streams sometimes dry, sometimes flooded.

minor species of coniferous trees, such as corkbark, alpine, and white fir; blue spruce; limber, brittlecone, and piñon pine; and juniper, are also found on the forest. Other minor species include aspen, cottonwoods, willows, etc.

This forest cover is managed by trained foresters whose objective it is to keep the trees producing a maximum yield of products and to protect and improve watershed values for the area. The cutting of mature, overmature, diseased, and defective trees promotes faster growth in trees that are left. In carrying out the management plan, a forest officer selects and marks mature trees that are to be sold. This timber is then advertised in local newspapers and sold to the highest bidder. The buyers are owners and operators of private lumber mills whose products are used in the San Luis Valley and elsewhere.

During 1948 there were 16 sawmills of various sizes on or adjacent to the forest engaged in the manufacture of lumber. These mills cut approximately 5 million feet, board measure, of lumber during that year. In addition to the lumber, a considerable number of mine props, telephone poles, and other miscellaneous forest products were also obtained from the forest. About 1½ million feet board measure of forest products—usually dead material that can be used for fuel wood, fence material, and cellar poles—is given free each year to farmers and residents who reside near the forest.

It is estimated that under management the Rio Grande can continuously produce annually 30 million feet board measure of saw timber. However, limited demand, distance from large population centers and markets, and difficult logging conditions, make it very doubtful that such an allowable annual cut will be attained for many years to come. The Rio Grande contains enough Engelmann spruce and associated species to maintain a stable pulp and paper industry for an indefinite period. Here again, the distance from market, and especially the lack of an adequate water supply, prevents the establishment of such an industry in the San Luis Valley, at least in the foreseeable future.

The relationship between timber and the watershed it covers is always of concern to those who manage the forest. Recent experiments have

shown that in many cases the amount of water produced from timbered areas is appreciably increased by the thinning or harvesting of certain amounts of other trees. The summer range of 1849 by Indians who apparently had murdered Kern and Williams. Tangible evidence of the Fremont camp site was found by a forest ranger in 1930 on the north fork of Embargo Creek, about 16 miles east of Creede.

Forage

Certain areas within the Rio Grande are classified as range land and are divided into separate allotments for cattle and sheep. The number of sheep or cattle each allotment will support is determined by trained forest officers from range surveys and from actual use. Grazing on national-forest lands is done under permits issued to and paid for by owners of the livestock.

Range land within the Rio Grande affords an average 4½-month summer grazing season for nearly 14,000 cattle, and a 3-month season for 106,000 sheep, owned by 320 permit holders from the San Luis Valley. This summer range is of great importance because it provides grazing for livestock at a time when forage at the lower elevations is dry and water scarce.

The aim of the Forest Service is to maintain a good cover of forage plants that will be of high value to the range livestock industry and at the same time furnish maximum watershed protection for the headwaters of important waterways. This is accomplished by grazing the livestock during the period when the soil is sufficiently dry and firm to prevent excessive trampling and when the principal forage species have developed enough herbage to provide ample grazing by balancing livestock numbers with the production of available forage, and by obtaining the best possible distribution of animals over the range.

Research has shown that plants must not be grazed too early and that a considerable volume of forage must be left at the end of the grazing season. This avoids damage to individual plants. The mulch of plant material left on the range adds organic matter to the soil that takes up and holds precipitation. Thus, a properly managed range is of vital importance in preventing rapid runoff and erosion, and in maintaining uniform stream flow.

Grazing use is closely correlated with timber production and forage use by big-game animals, principally deer, elk, and mountain sheep. Campgrounds and other areas of intensive recreation use are usually fenced, or are so located as to be in harmony with grazing use.

Range improvements, such as drift and boundary fences, counting of animals, stock water developments, stock drive-ways, and range reseeding where natural forage plant recovery is too slow, are usually made by the Forest Service. The LaGarita Driveway, beginning on LaGarita Creek and continuing often high above timber line to the westernmost areas of the forest, is one of the longest drive-ways in the State. Many thousands of ewes and lambs use this trail in going to and from their summer ranges. Improvements for convenience of the permittees, such as cabins for riders, horse corals and pastures, are built by the stockmen or by local livestock associations.

Wildlife

Deer, elk, mountain sheep, bears, lions, bobcats, blue and willow grouse, ptarmigan, ducks, and other kinds of game are to be found on the Rio Grande. The game animals naturally use parts of the forest that cannot be used efficiently for domestic stock. Fur-bearing animals, such as beaver, mink, marten, fox, muskrat, badger, and weasel, are also present on the forest.

The Forest Service and the Colorado State Department of Game and Fish cooperate closely in managing the wildlife resource of the Rio Grande so that sportsmen may continue to enjoy the privilege of hunting and fishing on the forest. A State license is required, but with few exceptions the entire forest is open to hunting during seasons established by the State Department of Game and Fish.

Native eastern brook, rainbow, and Lochleven trout are present in the streams of the forest. Two of the most famous of these are the Rio Grande del Norte and the Conejos. There are also numerous small lakes scattered throughout the alpine sections, high up on the Continental Divide, which afford excellent sport. Some of the larger irrigation reservoirs are also stocked and open to fishing.

Heavily fished streams are stocked each year

with young trout grown at State hatcheries at Monte Vista and La Jara in the San Luis Valley, and at the Federal hatchery near Creede. The Forest Service cooperates with the Bureau of Fisheries and the State in the distribution of trout under agreed plans.

Recreation

This forest is extensively used by residents of the San Luis Valley for picnicking, camping, fishing, and hunting. In addition, there is an ever growing recreational use by people who enter the forest over the five main highways that lead into the valley. These tourists and summer visitors are largely from Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

Fifty-four recreation areas have been provided within the forest for the convenience and use of tourists. Most of these areas are conveniently located along the main-traveled roads, and most of them are equipped with water and garbage facilities, fire grates, tables, and toilets. Many are fenced against livestock. There is no charge for the use of these recreation areas; however, all visitors are requested to obey the fire prevention rules that are on the back of this folder and to leave a clean camp. The 15 most heavily used recreation areas are as follows:

- ① **ASPEN GLADE**—17 miles west of Antonito (U. S. 285). Camping, picnicking, nature and scenic hikes, fishing.
- ② **BEAVER CREEK**—5 miles southwest of South Fork, on U. S. 160 and Beaver Creek Reservoir forest road. Camping, picnicking, foot and horse trails, stream and lake fishing, nature and scenic trails.
- ③ **COMSTOCK**—20 miles southwest of Monte Vista on Rock Creek forest road. Camping, picnicking, nature and scenic trails.
- ④ **CONJOS**—Approximately 30 miles west of Antonito via State 17 and the Conejos-Alamosa forest road. Camping, picnicking, nature and scenic trails. Fishing in river. Lake fishing available by horseback travel; horses available at nearby ranch resort.
- ⑤ **CROSS CREEK**—7 miles southwest of South Fork on U. S. 160 and Beaver Creek Reservoir forest road. Picnicking, foot and horse trails,



Always remember that the forest is a living thing, the home of wildlife, your property. Be careful not to destroy with fire what it took Nature generations to build.



When water and forage are scarce at lower elevations, the forest range provides these essentials for nearly 13,000 cattle.



Fluorspar mining development at Wagon Wheel Gap.



Winter beauty and good skiing combine to make Wolf Creek Pass Winter Sports Area popular.

stream and lake fishing, nature and scenic trails.

- ⑥ **LA MANGA**—26 miles west of Antonito on State 170. Camping, picnicking, fishing, nature and scenic trails.
- ⑦ **LOST TRAIL**—38 miles southwest of Creede on State 149 and Rio Grande Reservoir forest road. Camping, picnicking, pack trips, saddle horses, fishing, nature and scenic trails.
- ⑧ **LUDERS CREEK**—2 miles east of Cochetopa Pass on State 114. Camping, picnicking, wild game, nature hikes, and wild flowers.
- ⑨ **MARKHALL PARK**—7 miles south of Creede on State 149 and Trout Creek road. Camping and picnicking. Nature and scenic trails, river and stream fishing.
- ⑩ **PAISADE**—4 miles east of Wagon Wheel Gap on State 149. Camping and picnicking. River fishing.
- ⑪ **PARK CREEK**—9 miles southwest of South Fork on U. S. 160. Camping, picnicking, fishing in South Fork of Rio Grande, foot and horse trails.
- ⑫ **RIVER HILL**—29 miles southwest of Creede on State 149 and Rio Grande Reservoir forest road. Camping, picnicking, fishing, nature and scenic trails. Saddle horses are available.
- ⑬ **ROCK CREEK**—17 miles southwest of Monte Vista on Rock Creek forest road. Picnicking, nature and scenic trails.
- ⑭ **SPECTACLE LAKE**—30 miles west of Antonito via State 17 and the Conejos-Alamosa forest road. Camping, picnicking, nature and scenic trails. Fishing in river. Lake fishing available by horseback travel. Horses may be obtained at nearby ranch.
- ⑮ **THIRTY MILE**—31 miles southwest of Creede on State 149 and Rio Grande Reservoir forest road. Camping, picnicking, fishing, nature and scenic trails. Supply store near the camp ground. Saddle horses may be obtained nearby.

Tourist accommodations are offered by numerous hotels, resorts, and cabin camps in towns near to, or on the forest, and saddle horses are easily obtained for trips into remote parts of the forest. Motorists will find that there are a number of interesting and scenic "circle tours." One, for example, is on the road up the Conejos River from

State 17 to Platoro, then down the Alamosa River through the ghost town of Jasper to State 15, and on to Monte Vista.

At present, there is only one winter sports area on the forest. It is the Wolf Creek Pass Winter Sports Area at the Continental Divide on State 160. Other suitable areas are available for development when there is need for additional winter sports facilities.

MINING

Like other parts of the early West, the Rio Grande had its share of rough and roaring mining towns. Names of famous mines still remembered are the Holy Moses, Last Chance, and Amethyst; and other reminders of a colorful era are found in a number of ghost towns. The better known of these abandoned camps are Beartown at the head of the Rio Grande and Sky City west of Saguache. All prospecting and mining on Government-owned land are subject to United States mining laws. Ores produced on the Rio Grande from 1891 to the close of 1948 were valued at \$59,960,360, according to records of the United States Bureau of Mines. The value of ore produced in 1948 was more than \$470,000; 71 percent of the output that year was represented by silver.

The most active mining camps on the Rio Grande at the present time are in the Bonanza mining district, west of Villa Grove, in Saguache County. These mines produce, in order of importance, silver, lead, copper, zinc, and gold, and their total output in 1948 was valued at \$9,857,289. The ore deposits around Summitville, while smaller and less productive than those in the Creede district, were discovered some 20 years earlier. Total mineral production of Rio Grande County, almost all of which came from the Summitville district from 1870 to the close of 1948, was \$7,427,488. Except for inconsequential values in silver, copper, and lead, this production was almost entirely gold, that precious metal representing a little more than 94 percent of the value.

The Creede mining district, on the other hand, has been chiefly a silver camp. That metal accounts for more than 70 percent of the ore value, with lead—a metal with which silver is commonly associated—representing about 23 percent more. Gold production has been slightly less than 6 per-

cent of the total values, with small quantities of zinc and copper making up the remainder.

SITES FOR SUMMER HOMES

Persons desiring a permanent summer residence on the forest may obtain special-use permits that entitle them to erect substantial cabins on desirable sites in established summer home groups. There is an annual charge of \$25 for a residence permit. Summer homes are only permitted on lands not suitable to, or needed for, other public uses. At the present time there are approximately 100 summer residences on the forest, and there is an increasing demand for sites. Maps, descriptions, and full information may be obtained from the office of the forest supervisor at Monte Vista, Colo.

WILDERNESS AREAS

The entire watersheds of Ute, Weminuche, Squaw, and Little Squaw Creeks, located near the headwaters of the Rio Grande del Norte, have been set aside as the Upper Rio Grande wild area. It contains 56,600 acres that join the San Juan wilderness area on the west. Together, these areas make up nearly 300,000 acres of alpine beauty and ruggedness. A second, the LaGarita-Sheep Mountain wild area, located in the north central part of the forest, adds another 38,000 acres of virgin country.

These areas are essentially primitive, untouched by man, except for a minimum of construction that is necessary for their protection and administration. They have no automobile roads within their boundaries, and none will be built. The only practical means of access is by trail with saddle horse and pack outfit. Their designation as wilderness areas means that they will remain as nearly as possible in their natural, primitive condition, for wilderness enjoyment, observation, study, and simple recreation, unmarred by the presence of summer homes, resorts, or modern conveniences.

WHEELER NATIONAL MONUMENT

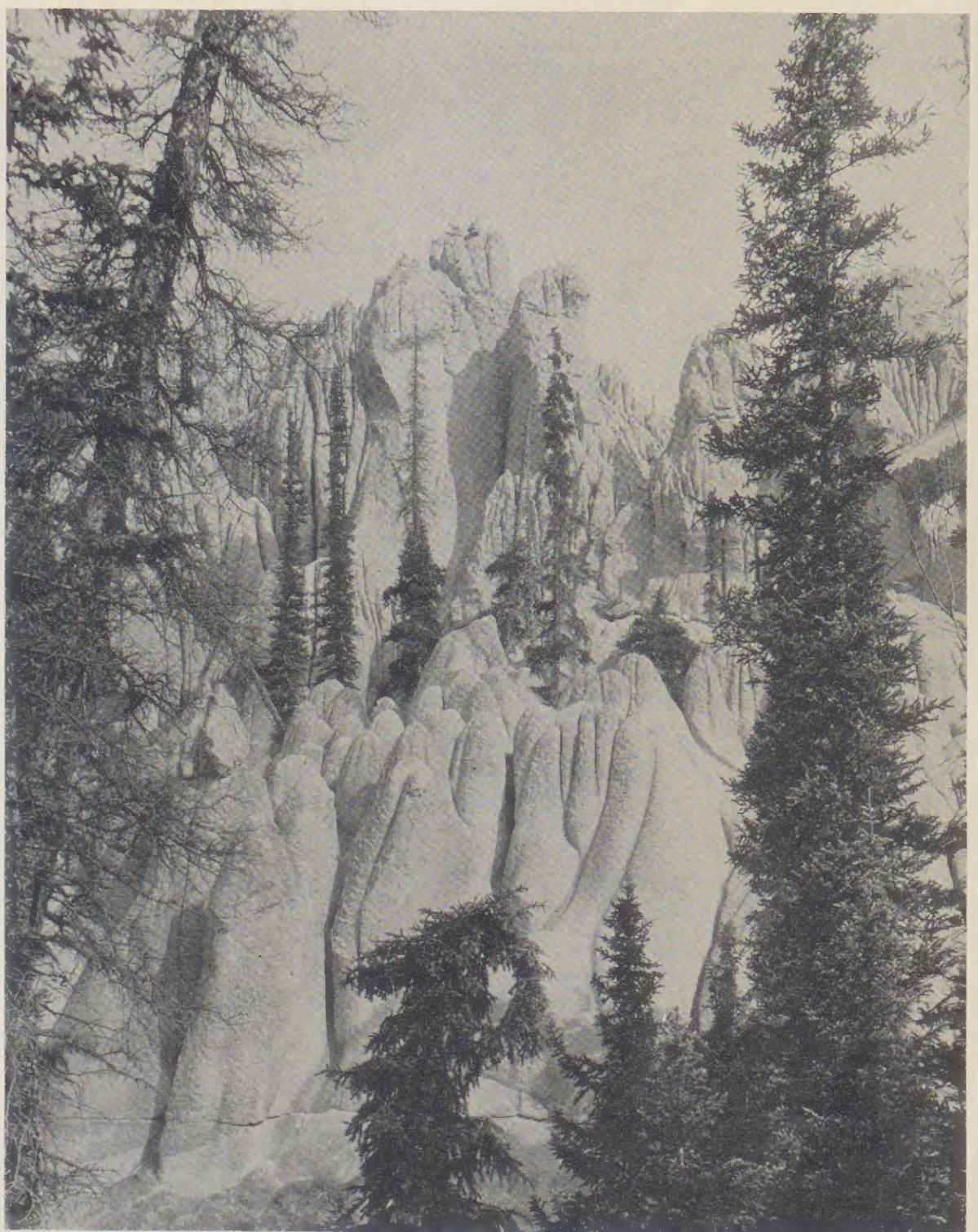
The Wheeler National Monument, within Rio Grande National Forest, is made up of grotesque geological formations that were caused by erosive forces. It was set aside by Presidential proclamation and named in honor of George Wheeler, United States engineer. The area, a fantasy in stone that the visitor will long remember, is administered by the National Park Service, and may be reached by saddle horse from Creede over a Forest Service trail 12 miles in length. The route leads across the face of Mammoth Mountain (11,042 feet) and gives a superb view of the upper Rio Grande country and of Creede, with its nearby mining activities.

HELP US TO PREVENT FIRES

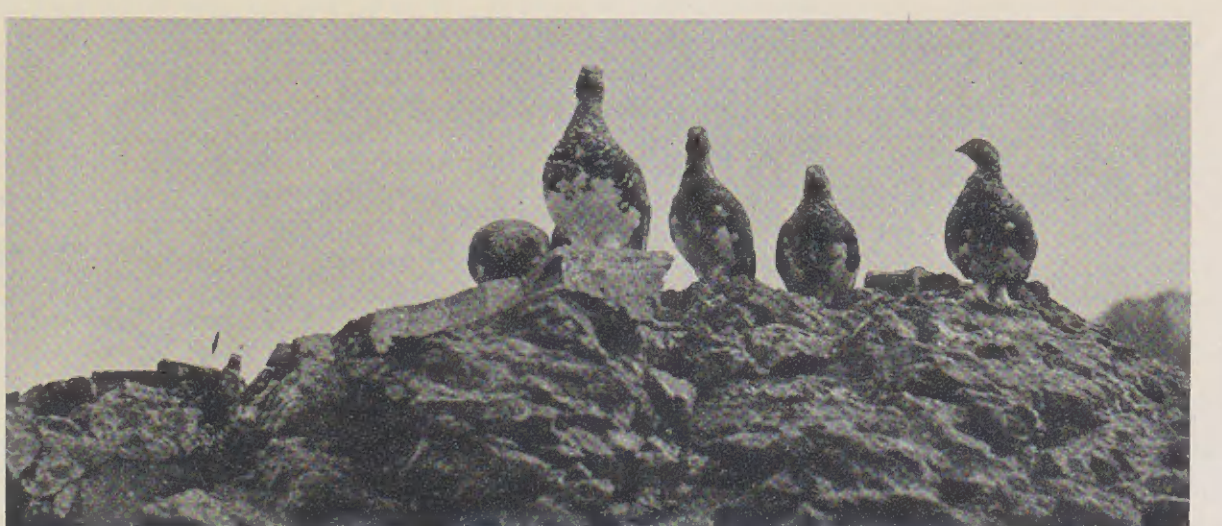
The scars of destructive forest fires that burned years ago are still to be seen in many places on the Rio Grande. However, as a result of organized protection, only 1,881 acres have burned over in the 41-year period from 1907 to 1949, inclusive. This is an average annual fire loss of only 46 acres. The worst fire year was in 1939 when 506 acres burned. Without the prompt action of local citizens and forest officers, the acreage burned and damage sustained would unquestionably have been very much greater. Most of the fires in the forest have been caused by carelessness. BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE! Follow the six fire-prevention rules listed on the back of this folder.

ASK FOR INFORMATION

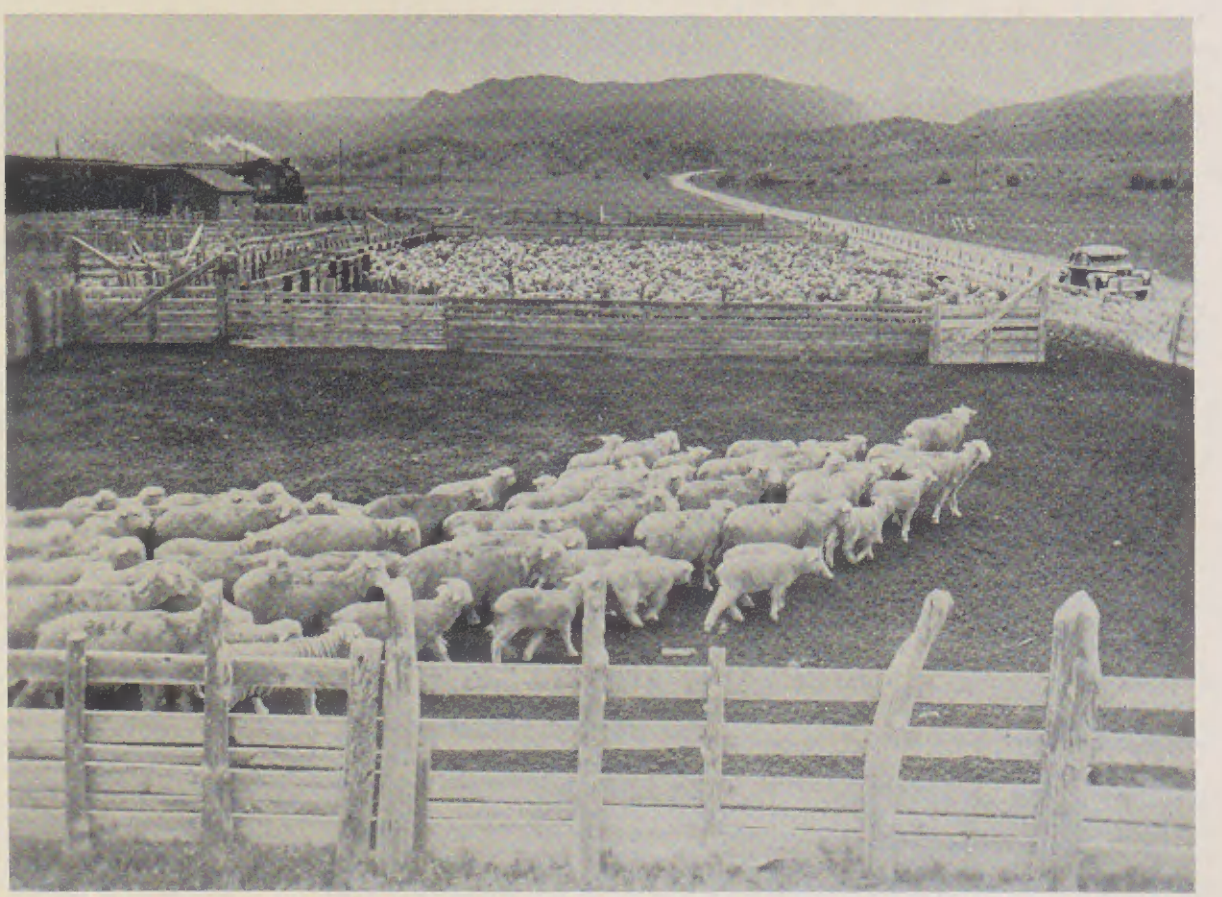
Officers of the Rio Grande will be glad to answer inquiries regarding the resources of the forest, places of interest, or their work. The forest is under the direction of a forest supervisor, whose headquarters are in Monte Vista, Colo., and it is divided into seven districts, each of which is managed by a forest ranger. These rangers are located at Del Norte, River Springs, Creede, Monte Vista, and Saguache.



The "ghosts" on Wheeler National Monument.



Ptarmigan in summer dress.



Grazing is one of the recognized uses of the Rio Grande. These sheep, from ranches in the San Luis Valley, are on their way to forest range.



Ptarmigan in winter dress.



Water and forage on cattle range at Saguache Park contribute their share to maintain a stable livestock industry.



Recreation, timber, wildlife—all find a place on the national forest.

MILEAGE
TABLE

MILEAGE TABLE																													
	ALAMOSA	ANTONIO	BARTERVILLE	BONANZA	CENTER	COCHOTOPASS	CONTINENTAL RESERVOIR	CREDES	CRESTONE	CUMBERS PASS	DEL NORTE	FARMERS UNION RESERVOIR	FORT GARLAND	HOOPER	LA GARITA	LA JARA	LA VETA PASS	MINERAL HOT SPRINGS	MONTE VISTA	PLATON	PONCHA PASS	SAGUACHE	SANTA MARIA RESERVOIR	SPRING CREEK PASS	SUMMITVILLE	VILLA GROVE	WAGON WHEEL GAP	WOLF CREEK PASS	
ALAMOSA	0	28	47	74	31	85	95	68	49	67	31	99	25	20	38	14	45	51	17	54	75	54	93	97	52	57	60	67	
ANTONIO	28	0	19	72	22	59	69	42	23	41	15	79	48	43	17	74	64	6	23	41	62	83	87	52	57	60	67	74	
BARTERVILLE	47	19	0	89	37	89	87	62	41	15	17	52	73	45	8	73	63	10	55	73	94	94	58	63	67	74	81	88	
BONANZA	74	72	89	0	22	11	49	43	22	14	42	72	41	54	9	58	68	23	70	95	95	55	58	43	37	31	14	20	
CENTER	31	22	37	11	0	59	69	42	23	14	42	72	41	54	9	58	68	23	70	95	95	55	58	43	37	31	14	20	
COCHOTOPASS	85	59	89	49	59	0	69	42	23	14	42	72	41	54	9	58	68	23	70	95	95	55	58	43	37	31	14	20	
CONTINENTAL RESERVOIR	95	69	87	49	69	69	0	39	60	65	73	70	41	50	56	59	60	30	63	93	93	66	69	46	40	32	25	37	
CREDES	68	42	41	43	42	42	39	0	20	24	29	64	24	25	97	83	43	55	62	81	81	42	46	31	24	19	12	17	
CRESTONE	49	23	15	22	14	23	60	20	0	15	18	58	27	7	10	16	12	19	27	50	52	35	38	23	18	13	9	14	
CUMBERS PASS	67	41	15	42	42	65	73	24	15	0	26	78	82	67	108	112	88	40	42	62	64	56	52	47	42	37	32	34	
DEL NORTE	31	59	17	72	14	42	70	29	18	26	0	95	98	96	14	47	56	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
FARMERS UNION RESERVOIR	99	79	48	43	41	50	41	64	58	78	95	0	30	32	68	71	65	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
FORT GARLAND	25	48	43	41	42	41	41	24	27	10	26	30	0	54	45	43	39	27	42	79	90	91	47	41	35	28	21	37	
HOOPER	20	43	5	9	9	58	59	60	10	0	21	67	45	0	26	36	31	28	31	68	79	80	41	35	28	21	37	51	
LA GARITA	38	17	6	14	14	58	63	33	16	24	14	63	45	26	0	29	24	7	7	79	89	94	40	34	27	21	37	51	
LA JARA	14	64	73	68	45	33	33	16	16	33	34	29	33	31	29	0	28	7	7	69	88	101	41	35	28	21	37	51	
LA VETA PASS	51	75	93	79	70	63	70	43	35	28	12	76	44	30	28	28	0	96	92	96	104	129	42	36	30	24	37	51	
MINERAL HOT SPRINGS	17	79	69	43	41	50	41	64	58	78	95	0	30	32	68	71	65	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
MONTE VISTA	54	43	30	70	70	63	70	43	35	28	12	76	44	30	28	28	96	0	92	96	104	129	42	36	30	24	37	51	
PLATON	75	93	94	79	70	63	70	43	35	28	12	76	44	30	28	28	96	92	0	96	104	129	42	36	30	24	37	51	
PONCHA PASS	54	43	30	70	70	63	70	43	35	28	12	76	44	30	28	28	96	92	96	0	96	104	129	42	36	30	24	37	51
SAGUACHE	93	97	52	57	60	67	69	46	38	56	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
SANTA MARIA RESERVOIR	97	52	57	60	67	69	46	38	56	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	10	
SPRING CREEK PASS	52	57	60	67	69	46	38	56	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	10	
SUMMITVILLE	57	60	67	69	46	38	56	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	10	10	10	
VILLA GROVE	60	67	69	46	38	56	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	0	10	10	10	
WAGON WHEEL GAP	67	74	81	88	37	31	32	25	18	34	37	61	47	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	0	10	10	
WOLF CREEK PASS	60	67	74	81	37	31	32	25	18	34	37	61	47	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	10	0	10	

